different course: give up altogether what they have said, and take nothing for granted.

The cloisters at Norwich had been tolerably well preserved; they were the largest in England, and had a recorded history. Doors opened from them into the burial-place and adjoining offices. On the east side of the cloisters, and communicating with them, remain the foundations of a building, which had been called the Prior's Chapel, but which he would call the Chapter House. William of Worcester, who wrote in the time of Henry V., and had explained the uses of some of the doors in the cloisters, made this fact certain. He says, that in 1297, the cloister was begun, together with the Chapter House on the east side of it. The rest of the cloister was of later date. In 1409 other doors had been put in, leading to the lavatory and refectory: and in 1430, to the Guests' Hall.

There was formerly a curious building on the south side of the cloister, which was foolishly pulled down thirty years ago. It was fortunately figured by Mr. Repton in the *Archæologia*. This, the lecturer would call the Infirmary. The refectory was on the west side of the cloisters, also the guest's hall, next it. The dormitory was probably connected with the south transept. The monks often had nocturnal duties; when they rose in the morning too, they went first into the church, and then to the cloister to wash; the dormitories were therefore generally placed near the transept, to enable them to get to the church without going into the air. At Canterbury there was a covered way from the dormitory to the transept. Mr. Willis then reviewed the general arrangement of the Bishop's Palace, on the north side of the church, the great hall further north, destroyed in Cromwell's time, and other buildings adjoining, and concluded by inviting all who were willing, to accompany him over the cathedral, an invitation which was responded to by a large number of persons.

The general examination, which was then made, shewed much to interest. The great western window was pointed out as closely resembling the large window in Westminster Hall, and the size and beauty of the Norman triforium was dwelt on at some length. In the nave are two cylindrical columns, one opposite the other, with spiral mouldings around them from bottom to top: it was seen on examination, that the upright joints of the stones in these are oblique, to agree with the lines of the moulding.

In the upper part of the outer wall enclosing the "procession path" on the south side, a small chamber has been recently discovered, with a hagioscope or squint, commanding the high altar. It was, perhaps, the cell of a recluse,—a hermitage. On the north side of the presbytery there is another squint, serving with the one last-mentioned, to point out the exact position of the high altar originally.

In the chancel, a singular circumstance is observable. The original Norman piers and arches, according to Mr. Willis, range with those in the nave, but when the perpendicular work was added, it was arranged so as to make the line of the chancel incline slightly to the south: whether this was through accident or carlessness, or was done on principle, as the professor seemed to think, it is difficult to say.

The escape of the cathedral from destruction at various times appears almost miraculous. As late as 1650, it was gravely threatened, for we remember to have seen that in that year, a petition was presented by the people of Yarmouth to the Parliament, praying for "a part of the lead and other useful materials of that vast and *altogether useless* cathedral at Norwich, towards the building of a workhouse to employ our almost starved poor, and repairing our piers." Tolerably cool, it will be confessed.

We must not, however, give longer time to the cathedral at present, or we shall leave ourselves no space even to allude to the numerous churches which adorn Norwich. A walk round the base of the castle, a Norman keep sorely marred by a spic and span new casing, and battlements of most questionable design,* will shew you how numerous the churches are, thirty-six if we remember rightly, and give a notion of their general character. Some architectural notes of these and other ancient buildings, by Mr. Parker, were printed in the shape of a pamphlet for the members, and found very useful. The introductory remarks on the peculiarities which distinguish them, may be here quoted.

"Archæologists, not previously acquainted with East Anglia, may wish to have their attention called to those particular points which are most characteristic of this part of the country. The scarcity of stone gives at once a different character to the buildings from those of most other parts; the only building material of the country being flint, the walls are almost entirely constructed of it, and frequently faced with cut flints also, of which there are some very good examples in the city of Norwich. The dressings are usually of stone; and there are numerous and beautiful specimens of what is called 'flint and stone panelling,' in which the interstices of stone panelling are filled with cut flints, producing a very singular and striking effect. This kind of work is most common in the perpendicular style, but there are good examples of it in the decorated work also, as in the gates of the Close at Norwich. The end of the fourteenth century, the period of the transition from the decorated to the perpendicular styles, seems to be that in which architecture was most flourishing in Norfolk; and there are many fine examples of this transition, particularly Worstead and Ingham. In the small plain churches the dressings are frequently of brick, and sometimes the mullions also, so that many churches are built entirely of flint and brick, without any stone. Almost all the arches over doors and windows in plain buildings, and those of the city walls, are of brick: in the earlier buildings these bricks approximate in shape to the Roman tiles; in later specimens they are the common Flemish bricks. In poor churches the towers are commonly built round, and of flint entirely, to save the expense of quoins; these round towers are consequently of all periods, from the earliest known buildings to the present time. The fine screens and other woodwork form quite a leading characteristic of the Norfolk churches; many of these screens have beautiful paintings of the apostles and saints on the lower panels.

The roofs are generally open to the ridge, of high pitch, originally covered with thatch, and many still are so; they are not so rich as the Suffolk roofs, but there are many fine open timber roofs in Norfolk. St. Peter Mancroft in Norwich is a good example. In that church there is also a wooden baptistery of the fifteenth century, mutilated; in the church of Trunch there is a similar one perfect: these and the earlier one at Luton, in Bedfordshire, are the only examples known in England. Of the ecclesiastical embroidery of the middle ages, specimens in Norwich and the neighbourhood are more numerous than in most other places.

Norwich abounds with fragments of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Norfolk is also justly celebrated for beautiful examples of the moulded brick mansions of the time of Henry VII. and VIII., of which the ruins of East Barnham Hall afford a good specimen.

The churches of Norfolk abound with magnificent fonts of the perpendicular style, bearing a great general resemblance to each other. In this respect, and in some others, there is a remarkable coincidence between the east and the west of England; similar fonts are common in Somersetshire and Devonshire. The towers, when square, are generally lofty, and sometimes much enriched with panelling of flint and stone. A feature almost peculiar to this part of England is the small window or opening, filled with rich tracery, in the middle story, commonly called sound-holes, but perhaps more properly air-holes, as their object seems to be to give air to the ringing loft under the belfry."

To some few of the churches and buildings thus generally characterized, we shall refer more particularly hereafter; also to the ancient gates, on which a paper was read by Mr. Britton, and give notes of the excursions to Walsingham, Binham, Burgh Castle, Yarmouth (where the American minister, Bancroft, made a speech which will be remembered by those who heard him), and to Ely Cathedral. In the meanwhile we lay before our readers an engraving of the beautiful Early English Galilee porch at the west end of the latter building, from a drawing made by Mr. Caveler for the purpose.*

Ely Cathedral is truly a magnificent and instructive edifice; great works are going on there too, and further, a painful interest attaches to it as the scene of a fatal accident to an able architect.

* There is a full account of this curious structure, entitled "The History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle," by Samuel Woodward, published by Mr. Muskett, in the Market Place, Norwich. The castle is also described in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XII., by the elder Mr. Wilkins, of Norwich.

* See page 374. Next week we shall give a fine view of the east end of the Cathedral, a charming specimen of early English work.

ON THE DUE CULTIVATION OF THE FACULTIES FOR THE ARTS.†

When cheap art is made as correct as that which is highly wrought, and, therefore, expensive, we shall then have the lower classes much better members of society. The boys who are educated in the national schools ought to be taught the elements of geometrical construction just as much as they are taught arithmetic. Then would labouring, apprenticed, and journeymen mechanics be much more valuable to their masters, and their own position would be much improved. I fear there is not one person in a thousand of this class who could construct a perpendicular, bisect and divide a line into a given number of parts, make an angle equal to another, construct a triangle, a square, a pentagon, &c.; and yet how often are they working upon such matters, without any knowledge of their foundation? Not even a tradesman should be ignorant of the principles of construction; for the more he is informed upon the goods in which he deals, the better purchaser and seller he must be. A few years ago I gave ten lectures on geometrical construction and perspective to the first class of about thirty-five boys of a national school, and, with the exception of four who were rather dull, they mastered the subject with very little difficulty; and the four dull ones were enabled in that time to draw chairs, tables, &c., perspectively, while the others advanced into more complicated objects, as the room with its windows, &c.; shewing that the faculties which the Creator has given for producing certain forms, colours, &c., only require to be legitimately exercised to be more available. It is only the more extraordinary when we know that such faculties are given, that they should be so grossly neglected as they are. The heads of education know that there is not a single thing made but by the faculties of form and constructiveness, and yet they have not provided for their due exercise, further than permitting them to be employed more often than not upon all sorts of nonsense, that they may be amused, but by no means informed. From the manufacture of a pin to the building of a palace, the painting of historical and landscape pictures, the sculpturing of statues, and engraving in its various branches, all are the results of the faculties of form, colour, constructiveness, &c., which should be sufficient to satisfy the educators that a due cultivation and sound exercise of these important faculties should most seriously occupy their minds in

† See page 361, ante.

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